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HOUSE of COMMONS, *Wednesday, May 7.*

REFORM OF REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Hon. Mr *W. Pitt* rose soon after four, and declared, if ever there was a ſubject to addreſs the Houſe on, which he felt the ſenſations of awe, of difficulty, of embarraſſment, and of diffidence, more peculiarly than on others, it was the ſubject which he had preſumed to give notice of his deſign to call their attention to that day. When it was conſidered that the matter to be brought under diſcuſſion, was neither more nor leſs than the principles of that conſtitution, at once the envy and admiration of all mankind, a conſtitution under which Great Britain had derived ſo much proſperity, ſo much glory, and ſo eſſential and ineſtimable bleſſings; the Houſe would, doubtleſs, feel it to be a matter extremely intereſting and extremely affecting. How much more ſo then muſt it be felt by the perſon, who had the preſumption to ſtand forward, and take an active part in agitating a buſineſs of the deepeſt importance? [illegible] he did aſſume the Houſe, it was intereſting and awful beyond all power of deſcription. He wiſhed, however, the Houſe to view the ardous and very difficult taſk he had ventured to undertake in its true light; no man ſaw that glorious fabrick, the conſtitution of this country, with more admiration, nor with more reverence than himſelf; he beheld it with wonder, with veneration, and with gratitude; it gave an Engliſhman ſuch dear and valuable privileges, or he might ſay, ſuch advantageous and dignified prerogatives, that were not only beyond the reach of the ſubjects of every other nation, but afforded us a degree of happineſs unknown to thoſe who lived under governments of a nature leſs pregnant with principles of liberty; indeed there was no form of government on the known ſurface of the globe, that was ſo nearly allied to perfect freedom. Let not the Houſe therefore imagine that he was preſumptuous enough to dare to lay violent hands on a conſtitution ſo deſervedly the object of univerſal veneration and reſpect, or that he meant, with the mad zeal of modern viſionaries and ſpeculative reformers, raſhly and ſacrilegiouſly to attempt an innovation on what our anceſtors had purchaſed at ſo large an expence of treaſure and of blood, and which they had delivered up to us as the choiceſt of all poſſible truſts, which had already proved the ſource of ſo much happineſs and ſo much glory, and which it was ſo obviouſly the intereſt and the duty of every man to cheriſh, ſupport, and defend, taking every poſſible means to preſerve it in its original purity, ſo that it might deſcend to poſterity in the ſame beauty and fullneſs of perfection in which they had received it at the hands of their forefathers. His intention was far different; he wiſhed only to reſtore the true ſpirit of the conſtitution, to renovate it upon its own principles, and to bring it back to that degree of vigour which the laſpſe of time, the alteration of circumſtances, and a variety of events to which all [illegible] were liable, had tended to impair. After having made an exordium of this tendency, Mr Pitt reminded the Houſe how and upon what reaſons the public had begun to look at the ſtate of Parliamentary repreſentation, the ſteps they had taken to procure ſome remedy for the inadequacy which they diſcovered, the degree of regard and of ſucceſs that their endeavours had met with, and what it was that particularly occaſioned him to riſe at that moment, in ſupport of their petitions. He ſaid, to give the Houſe to underſtand all theſe circumſtances, he need only advert to the hiſtory of a few years recently paſt; a hiſtory which he would touch upon as ſhorely as poſſible, becauſe it was not only a moſt melancholy picture of calamitous and diſgraceful events, but becauſe it was ſo extremely difficult to mention it in any ſhape that would not appear invidious and perſonal. He then ſtated that the diſaſterous conſequences of the American war, the immenſe expenditure of public money, the conſequent heavy burden of taxes, and the preſſure of all the collateral difficulties produced by the foregoing circumſtances, put the people out of temper by little and little, and at laſt provoked them to "turn their eyes inward on themſelves," in order to ſee if there was not ſomething radically wrong at home, that was the chief cauſe of all the evils they felt from their misfortunes abroad. Searching for the internal ſources of their foreign fatalities, they naturally turned their attention to the conſtitution under which they lived, and to the practice of it. Upon looking to that Houſe, they found that by length of time, by the origin and progreſs of undue influence, and from other cauſes, the ſpirit of liberty, and the powers of check and controul upon the Crown and the executive government, were greatly leſſened and debilitated. Hence clamours ſprung up without doors, and hence, as was perfectly natural in the moment of anxiety, to procure an adequate and a fit remedy to a practical grievance, a ſpirit of ſpeculation went forth, and a variety of ſchemes, founded in viſionary and impracticable ideas of reform, were ſuddenly produced. Feeling that the grievance exiſted, and impreſſed with conviction, that ſome remedy was neceſſary, he had turned his attention to the ſubject, and the laſt year had ventured to propoſe in that Houſe, that a Committee be appointed for the purpoſe of examining into the ſtate of the repreſentation. That attempt, as gentlemen well knew, had failed; he meant, therefore, now to proceed in a different way; but he earneſtly begged, that what he ſhould have the honour to offer to their conſideration, might be fairly and candidly diſcuſſed; that all bias and prejudice imbibed from former conſideration of the ſubject, and from out-door converſations might be laid aſide. What he meant to propoſe, was, a meaſure neither adapted to the favourite ideas of this, or that deſcription of perſons who had notoriouſly employed their minds a good deal upon the ſubject, and he doubted not with the beſt intentions; but it was ſuch a meaſure, as after all the conſideration he had been able to give it, he was induced to believe would tend eſſentially to cure the grievance in queſtion, to calm the minds of the public, not a little inflamed and irritated upon the ſubject, and to afford a conſiderable degree of general ſatisfaction, without being any ways violent in itſelf, without opening a door to dangerous innovation, or in ſhort, doing more than he had before ſaid, reviving and reſtoring the true ſpirit of the conſtitution on its own principles. In order the better to enable themſelves to judge of the reception his propoſition might be entitled to, he recommended it to the Houſe to conſider a little what our conſtitution originally was, and what was the true ſpirit of it. The Britiſh conſtitution, as they all knew, conſiſted of three eſtates, each poſſeſſing ſeparate prerogatives and privileges, and neceſſarily co-operating on ſuch occaſions, as involved in them conſiderations affecting the general and common intereſts of the whole empire. The balance and equipoiſe of the three eſtates was ſo nicely adjuſted, that as long as it kept its centre, the conſtitution muſt neceſſarily prove the ſource of legal liberty. From the exertions of influence, however, and from a variety of circumſtances to be found in the eventful hiſtory of this country, it was apparent, that the Houſe of Commons had, in ſome meaſure, departed from the true ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the people of England with too much reaſon complained that there was not that fair ſtream, munity of intereſts and of [illegible] between that Houſe and them that ought [illegible] to ſubſiſt. This, Mr Pit obſerved, was a practical grievance; it remained therefore with the Houſe to ſee if a remedy, at once adequate and applicable, was not within their reach. A variety of ſchemes had been hit upon without doors, that rather ſhewed the zeal of thoſe who formed them, than teſtified their innate propriety or practicability. Among others, an idea had been entertained by ſome, of equal and univerſal repreſentation; an idea which, he would venture to ſay, was to the laſt degree wild and extravagant! an idea which was utterly impracticable; which involved in it endleſs contradictions, and which, when examined to the bottom, would be found to be a ſyſtem of the moſt ſevere tyranny. Mr Pitt illuſtrated his aſſertion by ſhewing, that if ſuch an idea prevailed, the minority of voters at every election would have cauſe to complain of being miſrepreſented; and a minority of Members on every diviſion would be juſtified in denying obedience to laws which they would have a right to ſay were laws paſſed without their conſent. Other ſchemes, that had been talked of without doors, Mr Pitt ſaid, appeared to him, though not quite ſo extravagant, to be equally impracticable, and ill adapted, as a cure to the evil complained of. Any thing that deſerved the name of an alteration of the conſtitution, he declared, ought to be regarded with the moſt wary jealouſy and the moſt wakeful ſuſpicion. That Houſe, they all knew, had for centuries performed all the functions, and exerciſed all the privileges, which the ſpirit of the conſtitution deſigned it to poſſeſs, to exerciſe, and to enjoy. What he had after much conſideration thought moſt adapted to the occaſion, was, as he had ſaid before, a gentle, a moderate, and a ſafe meaſure, calculated rather to reſtore the true ſpirit of the conſtitution, than to alter it in any manner whatever. He lamented, that on ſo great and ſeriouſly important a buſineſs he found himſelf neceſſitated to [illegible] that time twelvemonth, that [illegible] forward in that he then moved for the appointment of a Committee to examine into the ſtate of the repreſentation, and that the principal objection taken againſt his motion was, that he did not ſtate a ſpecific propoſition. In order therefore to obviate that objection, and to make what he ſhould have the honour to propoſe as little exceptionable as poſſible, he had now complied with that requiſition; indeed he had no alternative, but either to again propoſe a matter that had already failed, or to come forward with a ſpecific propoſition. Of the two modes of proceeding, he had choſen the laſt, and he truſted he had done it in ſuch a way as would recommend it ſo far to the favourable conſtruction of the Houſe, as either for them to come into it, or at leaſt not to reject it without having firſt made it the ſubject of very ample conſideration and diſcuſſion. Mr Pitt ſaid further, that he had formed his propoſition into a ſtring of reſolutions, which he hoped the Houſe would adopt. The main object of them he deſcribed to be an augmentation of the Members, by an addition of county Members and Members for the metropolis. He ſtated ſuch Members to be thoſe who were generally choſen in a manner the leaſt liable to corruption and impurity, and as Members to whom the people of England more particularly looked up with confidence. Such an addition, therefore, he thought would eſtabliſh a greater community of intereſts between that Houſe and the people, and would put an end to all the doubts and jealouſies that prevailed without doors, of their acting under improper influence, or from corrupt motives. It would, at the ſame time, prove a means of permanent ſupport to every good adminiſtration, and put an end to thoſe fluctuations of government that prevailed ſo much of late, and had ſo effectually diſgraced the country in the eyes of every foreign power. He ſaid, the number of county Members neceſſary to be added under this plan, he conceived would be one hundred at leaſt; but if it ſhould be contended that two for every county would be ſufficient, though he was far from being of that opinion, he ſhould think, nevertheleſs, that it was a conſiderable point gained, and that much good would ariſe even from ſuch a partial application of his propoſition. He ſaid, he did not mean to propoſe cutting off what were termed the rotten boroughs, becauſe he thought the arbitrary diſfranchiſing of any electors, was a meaſure of great violence and great injuſtice. He deſigned, therefore, to let thoſe boroughs remain, but to propoſe, that whenever a majority of the voters for any of them ſhould be convicted of groſs corruption before that excellent and uſeful tribunal appointed by act of Parliament, to try the merits of all diſputed elections, and ſuch conviction ſhould be reported to the Houſe, to make that conviction a ground of diſfranchiſement of the borough in queſtion, and by way of preſerving the rights of the virtuous minority of voters for any ſuch borough, to let them, from the time of the diſfranchiſement, be entitled to vote for the county in which the borough ſo diſfranchiſed, might chance to be ſituated. This, he ſaid, would operate beneficially in two ways; if the majority of voters were convicted of corruption, and the borough in conſequence were diſfranchiſed, the number of repreſentatives would be reduced nearer to the preſent number, which he conſidered as the natural number, and which he ſhould be unwilling to increaſe, were it poſſible to avoid it; or if no ſuch conviction ſhould ariſe, the evil complained of would be cured, and the boroughs now liable to the imputation of corruption, would be reformed. After amplifying upon this for ſome time, and ſhewing that it was equally founded in policy and injuſtice, he preſſed the neceſſity of ſomething being done in compliance with the petitions that had been preſented, complaining of the preſent ſtate of the repreſentation, and took abundant pains to caution the Houſe againſt adopting any extravagant plans of reform that might be ſuggeſted by enthuſiaſtic ſpeculatiſts on the one hand, or obſtinately refuſing to take any ſtep whatever in compliance with the petitions, under a childiſh diſlike, and dread of innovation, on the other. After having been upon his legs for an hour and 40 minutes, and moſt ably and eloquently urged an infinite variety of other arguments, which we have not time even to hint at, he ſaid, his firſt reſolution, he conceived, was, what every individual Member would feel the force of, and be ready to come into, without a moment's heſitation. Of his ſecond, he entertained hopes pretty nearly as ſanguine, convinced as he was of its propriety and juſtice; and with regard to his third, though it might poſſibly meet with conſiderable oppoſition, he was extremely anxious to obtain it the ſanction of the Houſe; he then read his three reſolutions, the ſubſtance of which were as follow:

1. "That it was the opinion of the Houſe, that meaſures were highly neceſſary to be taken for the future prevention of bribery and expence at elections."

2. "That for the future, when the majority of voters for any borough, who ſhall be convicted of groſs and notorious corruption before a ſelect committee of that Houſe appointed to try the merits of any election, ſuch borough ſhould be diſfranchiſed, and the minority of voters not ſo convicted, ſhould be entitled to vote for the county in which ſuch borough ſhall be ſituated."

3. "That an addition of Knights of the ſhire, and of repreſentatives of the metropolis ſhould be added to the ſtate of the repreſentation."

Mr *Pitt* ſaid, if he ſhould be ſo happy as to ſucceed in carrying theſe reſolutions, his intention was to bring in a bill upon their reſpective principles; when that bill was under conſideration, would be the proper time for diſcuſſing and deciding on the number of Knights of the ſhire to be added, and of making all ſuch other regulations and reſtrictions as to the wiſdom of the Houſe ſhould appear neceſſary. He therefore ſhould not hold any gentleman who choſe to vote for his reſolutions, as containing general propoſitions, to be bound and pledged, either to ſupport the bill he intended to bring in, provided the Houſe agreed to his preſent motion, or to any clauſes it might be fraught with, but to be wholly at liberty, and as little be reſtrained in that reſpect [illegible] ſupport of the [illegible] one equally calculated to remedy the [illegible] he ſuggeſted, that it was well aſſured, that what he had ſtated, would, if agreed to by the Houſe, tend eſſentially to calm the minds of the people, to beget in them a confidence in that Houſe, and to afford ſolid ſatisfaction. He concluded with moving his firſt reſolution.

Mr *Duncombe* roſe to ſecond the motion. Mr Duncombe pitched his voice ſo low, that we could not diſtinctly hear all he ſaid. He approved of the propoſition of the Right Hon. gentleman as far as it went, becauſe it coincided with the ideas of his conſtituents, but he declared he wiſhed it had gone farther. He had hoped the Hon. gentleman would have propoſed to aboliſh the burgage-tenures, to have diſfranchiſed the rotten boroughs, and to have rendered the repreſentation of the whole kingdom more equal.

Mr *Powys* very able contended againſt the motion. He declared himſelf fair to confeſs, that much of the objection, which he had ſtarted the laſt year againſt the Hon. gentleman's motion upon the ſame ſubject, was now done away, and that of all the propoſitions relative to a reform of the ſtate of repreſentation, that he had yet heard of, he thought that ſuggeſted by the Hon. gentleman the leaſt exceptionable; but he deſired firſt to have the exiſtence of the evil complained of proved, before he conſented to make any alteration in the conſtitution of that Houſe. He talked of the ſtrange and extravagant ideas entertained on the ſubject by the great reformers of the preſent times, and treated them with moſt ſucceſsful ridicule. He alluded in particular to the Duke of Richmond's ſcheme, declaring that one noble reformer, filled with the grandeur of his project, diſdained to regard the narrow limits of practicability, and inſiſted upon univerſal repreſentation. To prove his aſſertion, he read a part of the Duke's letter to the Yorkſhire Committee, ſome paſſages of their reſolutions, ſome paſſages of the reſolutions of the Conſtitutional Society, and an extract of a minute of the Quintuple Alliance. He choſe his quotations ſo as to make them exhibit an apparent aſſumption of more than ordinary ſelf-importance in the ſeveral ſocieties, and having raiſed a laugh at their expence, he ſaid, the people of England felt no grievance, nor did they complain of any of their own accord, but that their paſſions had been artfully excited by ſuch incendiaries as he had alluded to, and miſſionaries of no common rank had been ſent into the different counties to promote the buſineſs of petitioning for a reform of Parliament. Theſe miſſionaries had, in the courſe of the paſt twelvemonth, been uncommonly active in endeavouring to promote the object of their miſſion; but the ſmall number of petitions preſented, ſhewed that the people were not very eager to adopt their ideas, nor very willing to be miſled by them. He deſired to learn what the petition really prayed, as he ſaid, he not only was aware that the people had a right to petition, in order to obtain a remedy for their real grievances, but was always ready to go as far as reaſon could juſtify in meeting their complaints and gratifying their juſt requeſts. He begged the Clerk would read the petition from Birmingham. [Not ſeeing the irony, the Clerk began to look for it; at length they perceived Mr Powys' drift, and ſaid, there was no petition from Birmingham] What, exclaimed Mr Powys "no petition from Birmingham!" Do not the people of that town complain of

the want of Representatives? Then shew me that from London. [The petition brought up that morning by Mr Byng from the Tower Hamlets was then read] Mr Powys said, he called for these petitions in order to learn from them what the petitioners really did complain of, but he found no specific grievance stated in any one of them. With regard to the restoration of the true spirit of the constitution which the Honourable Gentleman had talked of, he desired to know when it was, that the representation of the people was so perfect as he had mentioned. When was the golden epoch? Under what line of our Princes? To illustrate his ideas of the whole business by a familiar allusion, it appeared to him just as extraordinary, as if a person who happened to have been born with a deformed leg, was met in the street by one of those doctors who are so ready to give their advice gratis, who looked him in the face and said, "Good God! how came you by that leg? why, it is shorter than the other. It is a dreadful effect; I wonder how you walk with it." The other would naturally reply. "Why I was born with my leg in this condition; it is a natural infirmity; but the member does its office, and has done so for these forty years; it answers every necessary purpose; I can walk, dance with it, jump with it, and in short do all I wish or want to do with it." The Quack would, according to the stile of his tribe, reply, "Oh but you must not do with it; no, your high living had been the cause; we must apply alteratives; let me break your leg, in order to mend it; I'll do it in an instant, you shall feel no pain, and all shall be well again instantly." Just so the present proposition struck him; it was obtruding advice on those, who neither asked nor wanted it. If any thing were really necessary, Mr Powys said, it ought, in his opinion, to come from a Committee, and not in the shape of a specific proposition from a single member. The matter was too serious and too important to come so suddenly upon the House. As, however, he had the highest opinion of the Hon. Gentleman, and wished that any thing proposed by him should be treated with the utmost respect, he would not give a negative to his motion; but in order to give him an opportunity, if he chose, of bringing the subject forward in a less exceptionable shape, he would move the order of the day upon it, which he did accordingly.

Mr *T. Pitt*, in a speech, delivered with great solemnity, declared his dread of innovation, and his love of the constitution. He said, he saw no reason whatever to alter it; this country had derived the greatest blessings under it, and the attempting to improve it might be attended with the most fatal consequences. He had, he said, opposed his Hon. friend's motion last year because he thought it extremely improper to go with such an important subject to a Committee, without having some specific line of reform pointed out. That now suggested by the worthy friend, was certainly specific, and less alarming, than what had been talked of without doors by a variety of visionists and speculatists; but when he talked of an alteration of the constitution of that House, he declared he felt the ground tremble under him. There were, he owned, certain great occasions, when some measures would be justifiable in that House, which would not be so on any other. For instance, to speak hypothetically: If a prince was so obstinate, and so weak, as to keep in place a minister odious to his people, and who, by his prodigality and ill-management of affairs in the conduct of a calamitous and ruinous war, had drained and wasted the resources of this country, shorn its beams of glory, and dimmed their lustre, should [illegible] from mere lust of power, seize upon the government, and hold the King a captive, not allowing him his constitutional share of power, not even so much as the naming any of the persons to fill any one office either of active service, or of mere state and pegeantry, that faction would overturn the constitution, and change the government from a limited monarchy into a republic, and that one of the wildest and most dangerous sort of republics that history recognized. In both these instances, it would be justifiable for that House to interfere, because one spring must be set to work to counteract another spring; and thus a new remedy must be applied to a new case, but to lend too ready an ear to projects that went to unknit the frame of our excellent constitution, would be phrenzy, and not wisdom. Mr Pitt insinuated, that Mr Fox was to all intents and purposes the sole Minister, and cautioned the House particularly against listening to the speculative plans of a Minister, who avowed his intention to seize every opportunity of throwing as much power as possible into the hands of the people. Our constitution, he declared, had created a due balance of power in the government, and he should as much dread throwing too much into the scale of the democracy, as into the scale of the crown. In our government the influence of the latter was to the full as necessary as the power of the former, and he would as soon resist the undue exertion of the one, as of the other, because he knew there was danger in an improper degree of either predominating. With regard to the present proposition, he said he thought the number of knights proposed far too many. If his worthy friend would reduce the number to one knight for every county, he would agree to that as a means of putting an end to the clamour of the people; but then he begged that they might be given to understand, that the House would do no more, and he hoped the House seriously meant to make its stand there, and not to budge an inch farther. Mr Pitt congratulated the House on his worthy friend's having forborne to meddle with the burgage-tenures. He declared, he verily believed, the preservation of the constitution had been effected by those burgage-tenures; but he was aware, that from his particular situation, he should be thought to be actuated by personal considerations; as the best proofs that he was not, he begged most earnestly that his borough might be accepted as a sacrifice to save the rest. Mr Pitt pressed this in terms of great pathos and solemnity, and concluded with repeating on what condition he would vote for the motion.

Sir *George Saville* rose, and supported his Hon. friend's motion. He particularly replied to what had been said about the petitions not asking for any specific remedy. He said, the petitioners suffered and felt, as was evident by their complaining. An able Doctor never asked his patient what physick he should administer to him, but what his complaint was, and knowing that, he prescribed accordingly. So in this case the people were the patients, and that House were the physicians; it lay with them therefore to provide and apply the proper physick: He therefore should give his vote for the motion. [Sir George was taken ill while he was speaking.]

Mr *Byng* declared, he should vote for the motion, because he was glad to get any thing for the Petitioners, however short it might fall of what would be an adequate remedy. As to the existence of the evil stated by his Hon. Friend, when he opened his motion, he had that day brought up a petition from the inhabitants of a part of London, called the Tower Hamlets, and when he stated the circumstances of the petitioners, (by some thousands of whom it was signed) he did not doubt but the House would be satisfied as to the existence of the evil. The subscribers to the petition in question paid thirty four thousand a-year to the land tax, which is almost two thousand more than the whole county of C[illegible]ll, which sent forty members, and yet the petitioners had no representative. Mr Byng also said, a person might walk up Oxford Road, and many other streets, one side of which was represented, and the other was not. With regard to the story of the bad leg (told by Mr Powys) Mr Byng said, he took the fact to be otherwise: the leg was originally a good one, but by abuse and ill habits, it became diseased and contracted, an able physician could cure it, and set it to right again; in the light of an apt remedy, he regarded his Hon. friend's proposition, and therefore he should vote for it.

Lord *Mulgrave* rose next, and argued at some length against the motion, but his Lordship was scarcely audible in the gallery. He entered into a discussion of the general complexion of county elections, and said, it frequently happened that the event of such sort of contests, was, one great family ruined, and another so distressed, that the person chosen came to Parliament so poor, that he was open to the practice of the minister, liable to be corrupted, and induced to sell those whom he had so dearly purchased. His Lordship described the duty of a Member of Parliament pretty fully, and compared the idea of disfranchising a poor cobler for selling a vote, when the great who possessed the burgage tenures, notoriously sold seats in that House. His Lordship declared himself against the three resolutions.

Lord *North* desired the resolutions to be read, which being done, his Lordship said, that he had given the greatest attention to every thing that had fallen from the gentlemen who were friends to the motion, and particularly to the apprehensions which the most sanguine of its favourers (Mr William Pitt and Mr Thomas Pitt) had entertained, on entering upon the very nice operation, to which the resolutions were preparatory. In the whole course of his parliamentary engagements, he had never listened with so much care to any speech that had been made by any member as he had to the one made by the Right Honourable mover, and he must do that Gentleman the justice to say, that he had never in his life been better paid for his attention. The candour, the moderation, the ingenuity, and eloquence displayed by that Gentleman were such as did honour to the illustrious body of which he formed so very distinguished a portion. But the Gentleman had prefaced his motion with expressing the dread he felt in touching so venerable a subject as the constitution, though for the very express purpose of amending it. That expression was the expression of sense. The attempt was of the nicest and most delicate nature that the mind of man could possibly conceive. It was to tamper with that fabric which for ages had stood the boast of Britons, and the admiration and envy of all the world besides. And on what ground? Ought not an Englishman, who was blessed with such a pre-eminent form of government, to pause a moment, and to ask himself, ere he ventured to innovate upon such a form, on what grounds he was going to proceed in so awful an undertaking. And when he had asked himself the question, in short, now is, to whom we are to pay respect?—The few reformers, or the multitude of contents? Can this be a serious question? [There was a great cry of *hear him*.] I person from laying violent hands upon the constitution, with no other foundation for his conduct, than the mere fancy of its being disordered, independent of any solid evidence of distemper. Had the Right Honourable Gentleman, who made the motion, laid down any proof of the disorder intended to be remedied? He had not. Neither had any of those who supported it. Much declamation indeed had been made use of both by him and them, grounded on evils which no one of them could deplore more than he did. But these evils—these misfortunes—these calamities, were as little imputable to any defect in the constitution, as the earthquake of Lisbon had to do with the frame of the government of that country.—— Much had been said of the American war, and of the causes of it: as to himself, he was free to acknowledge at all times the hand which he had in that war. [Here there was a cry of *Hear him*.] By the cry of *hear him*, which I notice, said his Lordship, from the other side of the House, Gentlemen seem to think I am going to make some apology or confession—they were never more mistaken. Let guilt confess and apologize. I know none. But I will be ready at all times to vindicate my conduct, whenever gentlemen shall think fit to attack it. An Honourable Member near me, Mr T. Pitt, has said, that the constitution is unsound, rocking to and fro like a weather-cock with every blast of wind, for want of something to keep it steady; he describes the Crown, by virtue of its great influence, as keeping a wicked Ministry in their offices, contrary to the sense of the people; and he describes this same powerful Crown as itself incroached on, stripped of its influence, and led into captivity. How the Honourable Gentleman can reconcile two such jarring descriptions, it is not in my power to conceive; but this I know, that they may neither of them be true, though, very possible, they may both of them be false. To remedy these supposed grievances, *one hundred* Knights are demanded in addition to the county members; but, I say, as I trust the majority will say, "No—not fifty."—What! not fifty? "No—not one." I must see better grounds for the demand before I can venture my compliance with it. But then, as the favourers of this measure cannot adduce any solid reasons in support of their wishes, they are fruitful in imaginary ones: the American war, with all its horrors and misfortunes, are pathetically dressed up, and laid at the door of a worn out, battered, and enfeebled constitution. The American war was, as they suggest, the war of the Crown, contrary to the wishes of the people. I deny it. It was the war of Parliament; there was not a step taken in it that had not the sanction of Parliament. It was the war of the people; nor did it ever cease to be popular until a series of the most unparalleled disasters and calamities caused the people, wearied out with almost uninterrupted ill success and misfortune, to call out as loudly for peace as they had formerly done for war. Had the constitution been so disordered as the reformers would persuade us that it is, how comes it to pass that the voice of the people prevailed against the influence of the Crown? This is a recent transaction. The policy of discontinuing the war I shall not now speak of, but that the House of Commons directed the measure no one can deny; of course the influence of the Crown, if ever it had been prevalent, was then no more. Has it, since that period, broke beyond its own bounds? Has it threatened any abuse of the constitution which could excite those jealousies and fears which gentlemen affect to imagine prevail among the people?—Not a tittle of any such grounds do I perceive, either in the petition which had been presented, or in the arguments that have been used in support of these petitions. But what is the weight of the petitions themselves? Let us examine the matter. It was used as an argument for delaying the consideration of this business, when the Right Hon. Gentleman, who now moves it, first brought it forward last year, that it were better not to take it up too suddenly, but to give the people time to reflect on it, and in the interim between that period, and the next agitation of it, their sense might be more clearly collected.—What has been the result? After many months given to the people to ponder well upon their grievances, if any they really had, in respect to the insufficiency of representation, only 14 out of 52 counties have presented petitions on this account. And how are these petitions signed? By infinitely the minority of each county. Here is, among others, a petition from the county of Somerset, a county which I know well, and know in general to be averse to this pretended reform. Indeed, there cannot be a stronger proof of this disposition, than the very few names which out of such a vast number of qualified people as that county contains, appear as signatures to the petition. Only six hundred!——There is another petition, the Sussex one—signed only by the Sheriff!—Here is representation with a witness! the whole county of Sussex represented by their Sheriff!——In a word, of so many millions of inhabitants as England and Wales contain, there are no more than about 20,000 people, and what in general these twenty thousand are, God alone knows, who have found fault with the representation of the country; and one of these discontented people are the petitioners of one county, I mean Yorkshire. But it is not the mere paucity of the subscribers, though that alone ought to forbid you to attempt innovations to gratify their whims, at the expence of the more sensible feelings of the vast majority of the nation, who, by their silence on this occasion, shew their perfect contentment with the present form of government. It is not on this paucity alone, that I would have the House to ground their rejection of the petitions. To that consideration I would add, the manner in which these petitions have been obtained. They have been obtained, not from the public in general, but from the prejudiced part of that public. The assizes are held twice every year; the sessions four times. On all of these occasions the inhabitants of each county may be said to meet in the most fair and most indiscriminate manner, in which it may in candour be supposed the real sense of the mass of the people might be best collected, if the real sense was intended to be collected. Was this the manner in which the petitions were founded? Was it in this fairest of all fair modes, that the sense of the public was taken? No; county meetings, as they are called, were had—projectors, with set speeches, and ready-framed petitions, were there prepared to meet a number of prejudiced people, who came invited to sign that which was ready for their signature. The question was begged, or borrowed, or stole hospitably, to accommodate the craving appetites of such coming guests. Those who liked neither the invitation or the fare, very prudently remained at their own homes. And the voice of the House declares it to be unnecessary that I should dwell on. But I would intreat their indulgence while I say a word or two in answer to some insinuations that affect myself personally—not that I would take up the time of the House on any matter that concerned my mere self; but as I conceive it will afford a further argument against the measure we are now pressed to adopt, I am the more encouraged to hope this favour.—Indeed, said his Lordship, casting his eyes towards the clock, I fear I have already troubled the House too long, and that they feel the misfortune of my being unable to see the motions of yon monitor—(but here the whole House loudly requested him to proceed) Well, Mr Speaker, continued his Lordship, the matter to which I allude, is the insinuation thrown out respecting bad Ministers being continued in office, against the voice of the people, by the over-ruling influence of the Crown. This is not a random stroke; from the quarter from whence it comes the direction may be known—I will not affect to think it is not levelled at me: but, *multum abludit imago*—I trust the candid and discerning part of the House will see that the attack is most unjust. I was not, when I was honoured with office, a Minister of chance, or a creature of whom Parliament had no experience. I was found among you, when I was so honoured. I had been long known to you. In consequence, I obtained your support;—when that support was withdrawn, I ceased to be a Minister. I was the creature of Parliament in my rise—when I fell, I was its victim.——Does this shew the undue influence of the Crown? or, is it not, on the contrary, the strongest proof that can be given of the potent efficacy of the public voice? If, then, that voice is so powerful as to remove whatever may be displeasing to the opinions of the country, what need is there of this paraded reformation? There is a Bill now printed for the use of the House, to remedy every grievance in point of expence and bribery at elections, to which the resolution at present moved for goes;—and on that ground alone, I would think myself justified in negativing the motion; but when to this consideration is added the want of any proof of disorder in this glorious fabric, as the Right Hon. mover justly stiled our constitution; when a remedy is sought for a disease I know not what; when the puny voice of a few discontented people breaks in upon the tranquillity and reverend silence of the vast and satisfied multitude; when even the discontented themselves are at variance with respect to the nature of their grievances, and the modes of their redress; when, I say, all these things are considered, a doubt cannot remain for a moment on my mind, of the weakness of giving way to this froward humour—this spirit of projection. They but little know mankind who imagine, that a small indulgence will not induce a pressure for greater. *Principiis obsta*. Let us act like men. We are not the deputies, but the representatives of the people. We are not to refer to them before we determine. We stand here as they would stand; to use our own discretion without seeking any other guidance under Heaven. In a word, as no defect in the constitution has been proved, as we have heard nothing but declamation and surmise to warrant so awful and so very important a measure as an innovation on the form of that venerable Palladium, which ages have sanctified down to us, let us again, let me conjure you, act like men, and like Britons, and reject—what to adopt must inevitably lead to ruin. I have

…ly given you my thoughts; it remains that I perfect my duty. The beſt way of getting rid of this deſtructive reſolution, is certainly the motion for the order of the day. And that I do both as moſt cordially my wiſhes.

Mr *Bouſay*, in a very elegant and able ſpeech, ſupported the reſolutions. He ſtated, that the great ground work of compoſition was, that the theory of the conſtitution and its practice were at variance. That in a variety of inſtances, the theory of the conſtitution, and the practice enforced the reverſe. Mr *Bouſay* mentioned the badneſs of the loan, and the addition of fifty millions more to the national debt than the country ever incurred. He alſo ſhewed, that the word innovation, as uſed by the noble Lord, was a phantom and mere ſound. He inſiſted many uſeful and ſalutary alterations, which were all innovations of the old conſtitution, and maintained, that the eſſence of the conſtitution conſiſted in its power of admitting material improvements from time to time, as occaſion ſuggeſted.

Mr Secretary *Fox*, in a moſt able ſpeech, firmly and warmly ſupported the reſolutions. Mr Fox retorted with great ſeverity on Mr T. Pitt, as well for what he had ſaid on the two caſes of a King's keeping an unpopular Miniſter in power, thro' the influence of the Crown, and of a faction's ſeizing the government, and holding the Prince captive, as for his affected fear of his own borough. He ſaid, the honourable gentleman was extremely eager to offer what he knew could not be accepted. His mode of offering Old Sarum as a ſacrifice, he knew, inſured its ſafety, and thence his wonderful magnanimity upon that ſubject. Mr Fox replied to moſt of Lord North's arguments, and with great zeal urged the Houſe to come into the propoſition, declaring that the addition of ſo many Knights of ſhires would, in his opinion, render a good adminiſtration ſtable and permanent, and ſoon put an end to a bad one, both objects of infinite importance to the country. Mr Fox, in a moſt handſome manner, defended the York Committee, and blamed Mr Powys for talking lightly of ſuch reſpectable men, acting as they did, from the beſt of all poſſible motives. Mr Fox alſo took notice of what paſſed in the Houſe of Lords laſt Monday, and gave Lord Shelburne ſome ſevere ſtrokes of ſatire *en paſſant*.

Mr *Burke* roſe to ſpeak, but many members riſing to come out of the Houſe at the ſame time, Mr Burke declined ſpeaking.

Mr *Welbore Ellis* ſupported Lord North, and declared that *reſuſcitation*, as now inſiſted on, was a word unknown to our anceſtors, who never either argued or wrote upon it with any view to the ſort of conſtruction that it had now obtained.

Sir *Charles Turner* made one of his cuſtomary whimſical ſpeeches in ſupport of the motion.

The *Lord Advocate* roſe, and ſtated, that laſt year he was againſt going into a Committee, becauſe there was no ſpecific motion made; now he was for the motion, becauſe he thought it a good one; he always approved of county members in particular, they were looked upon as the moſt honeſt, and the leaſt liable to be corrupted, and therefore he gave it his hearty aſſent!

Mr *Dempſter* was againſt the motion, declaring that he was unprepared to vote for it, as he did not know the ſentiments of his conſtituents on the ſubject, never having heard the motion before he came into the Houſe; and as he was the repreſentative of a borough, he could by no means give his aſſent to a meaſure that would leſſen the influence of his conſtituents.

[Beſides the foregoing, the following members took a ſhare in this important debate, viz. Captain *Luttrell*, Mr *Maunſfield*, Mr *Anne Pondett*, Governor *Johnſtone*, Sir *John Delaval*, Sir *William Dolben*, and Mr *Medley*, who all ſpoke againſt Mr Pitt's motion. The following members ſpoke for it, Lord *Surrey*, Mr *Martyn*, Mr Alderman *Sawbridge*, Mr *Sheridan*, and Sir *Watkin Lewis*.]

At about half paſt two the Houſe divided on the queſtion for the order of the day, when there appeared,

Ayes	—	293
Noes	—	149
Majority againſt the queſtion		144
Tellers	—	4
Speaker	—	1
Members preſent		447

And upwards of 50 paired off, therefore it was the fulleſt Houſe known for many years.

From the London Papers, May 8.

LONDON.

This day arrived the mail from Flanders, by which it appears that the Pretender is not yet dead, but ſeems rather in a dangerous way. His reſidence at the time of theſe advices was at Florence. No other material news.

The Comte de Graſſe, Capt. Johnſon, is arrived in the river with a cargo of tobacco from Virginia, being the firſt veſſel notwithſtanding the reports to the contrary) that has arrived in England from America ſince the peace. Capt. Johnſon is a very intelligent man, and a correſpondent who has converſed with him on the diſpoſition of the Americans to trade with this country, ſays, that no treaties between France and America which can be made, will prevent the people of Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina, from ſending part of their tobacco and rice to England, if they can get a better price here for their articles than in France. The Captain adds, that before he left the country, ſeveral veſſels were preparing to follow him. The Comte de Graſſe was originally intended for Nantz, but the news of the peace occaſioned a change in her deſtination. The Britiſh cruiſers were all withdrawn from watching the American ports, and the greateſt exultation reigned all over the Continent.

Diſpatches from New-York may be expected every hour; the Comte de Graſſe failed the firſt of April, but met with very contrary winds, eſpecially after ſhe got into ſoundings; however being a good ſailer, ſhe got through them, and worked her way up the Channel, though with great difficulty.

EDINBURGH.

[From the very extraordinary length of the Parliamentary debates in the Houſe of Commons, on Mr Pitt's important motion for an alteration in the Repreſentation of the People, which we have endeavoured to give as full as poſſible, we are under the neceſſity of poſtponing the Eſſays intended for this night's paper, many articles of intelligence, and a number of advertiſements.]

For the beginning of this debate, ſee firſt page.

Extract of a letter from London, May 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The *Speaker* informed the Houſe, that the Lords had returned the American manifeſto bill with an alteration. He ſaid, that an alteration made by the Lords was ever looked upon by that Houſe with a jealous eye; and the conſtant uſage was to reject *in toto* the bill ſo altered, and bring in a new bill on the ſame principles exactly with the former one, when it paſſed the Houſe.

"Mr *Pitt* agreed with the Speaker, that it had been the invariable rule for the Houſe to watch, with a jealous eye, any alterations which the Upper Houſe ſhould think proper to make in a money bill. At the ſame time that he admitted this, he muſt think that a right honourable gentleman (Mr Fox) had, upon a former occaſion, made his obſervations in rather too free a manner, when he ſaid it was indecent in the Lords to interfere in a money bill, of which they were incompetent to judge.

"Mr *Fox* muſt ſay a word or two. He never meant to declare, that the Lords had no right to diſcuſs a money bill; They moſt undoubtedly had. It would be ridiculous to ſuppoſe they met together merely to paſs a bill, without a power of diſcuſſion. But what he ever did, and ever would contend, was, that they had no right to make out the terms upon which a loan was to be made, as a noble Lord (Shelburne) in the Upper Houſe attempted to do by a ſeparate reſolution, in which he was far from being warranted, it being in no manner connected with the loan-bill then in diſcuſſion; not that he was afraid to meet the noble Lord, or his friends, on the ſubject of a loan; he would much rather them than the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt.

The queſtion was then put, and carried, for the further conſideration of the bill ſo altered till that day three months.

"Mr *Fox* then moved for leave to bring in a bill, by way of ſubſtitution for that rejected; which being granted, he inſtantly brought in the ſame, which was read a firſt and ſecond time; and there being no blanks to fill, it was of courſe not ſent into a committee. A motion was then made, that it ſhould be engroſſed; Mr Fox wiſhing to paſs it without delay, ſaying, as it paſſed the Houſe before, he ſuppoſed there could be no objections. If there were any, they could be made tomorrow.

"Sir *George Yonge* ſaid, as he and ſome of his friends, who were not then preſent, intended to oppoſe the bill, he wiſhed it might be poſtponed.

"Mr *Burke* ſaid, it was a ſtrange conduct in the Hon. Baronet to oppoſe a bill that had before paſſed the Houſe.

"Mr *Eden* could not believe he intended to oppoſe the principle, but to ſupport the alteration.

"After ſome converſation, it was agreed to read it a third time, and paſs it to-morrow, as Mr Fox ſaid the Lords, though it was unuſual, would ſit for the purpoſe of diſpatching it.

"Deferred Cuſtomhouſe bill until Friday the 27th inſtant.

"The Pay-office bill was alſo deferred to the ſame day; counſel being to be heard on Monday on Angleſea copper-mine bill.

"Counſel were called in, and proceeded on Sir T. Rumbold's bill, after which it adjourned."

William Adam, Eſq; of Woodſtoun, was unanimouſly re-elected member of Parliament for the borough of Stranraer, &c. on the 9th current; he having vacated his ſeat on being appointed Treaſurer to the Ordnance.

By a letter from Kirkwall we are informed, that the Magiſtrates of that town have received from Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, Baronet, one hundred bolls of Engliſh oats, to be diſtributed by them among the indigent poor of Kirkwall. A moſt humane and generous bounty in ſuch a time of general want as the preſent is.

The 81ſt regiment, mentioned as having been diſembodied in the Caſtle on Saturday laſt, did not refuſe to go to Jamaica, as erroneouſly ſtated in another paper, and from thence copied into ours of Saturday; on the contrary, they upon every occaſion obſerved the moſt exact military diſcipline, and paid the ſtricteſt attention to the orders of their officers.

There is now in bloom, in the garden of the Hon. Baron Stewart of Moredun, a plant of the *Amarallis Vittata*. The flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and the firſt of that ſpecies which have been ſeen in this country. The Plant is worthy of a place in every capital collection.——Ripe peaches were gathered at Moredun on the 20th of laſt month; odds of a fortnight ſooner than they have been known fully ripe in Britain.

In the caſe of M'Min, who was tried and convicted of robbery before the Circuit Court of Juſticiary at Glaſgow, as formerly mentioned, the Lord Juſtice Clerk declared, that, in regard he had ſuffered a very ſevere puniſhment, in conſequence of the Court-martial ſentencing him to 800 laſhes, 300 of which he actually received, (being at the time unable to bear more, except at the riſk of his life) he himſelf, independent of the recommendation of the Jury, was inclined to repreſent him as a proper object of the royal clemency; and that, therefore, before he left the city, he would ſend a ſtate of the caſe to the Secretary of State for this department.

Wedneſday laſt, was committed to the goal of Dumfries, William Irving, ſon of William Irving in Townend of Cummertrees, upon ſuſpicion of having wilfully ſet fire to a barn and byre of Anthony Radcliff in Cummertrees, whereby the ſame and three ſtacks in the ſtack-yard were entirely conſumed. The damage ſuſtained by Radcliff, we are informed, exceeds 100 l. ſterling.

On the night of the 30th ult. ſome villains broke into a tobacconiſt's ſhop in the Stockwell, Glaſgow, by entering a window, and carried off about four pounds in ſilver and halfpence.

The ſame night, the bleachfield of Dalmuir (about ſix miles weſt of that city) was broke, and a quantity of goods carried off.

At Pontefract ſeſſions, on Wedneſday ſe'ennight, when John Seaton, Eſq; treaſurer for the Weſt Riding, Yorkſhire, made his annual account, he delivered into the Juſtices the number of pieces of cloth made in that riding, as under, from March 25. 1782, to March 25. 1783, viz. broad cloth 131,092 pieces, being 4,563,376 yards; narrow cloth 108,641 pieces, being 3,292,002 yards. Encreaſed this year in pieces, broad cloth 18,622; narrow cloth 1198.

The following caſe muſt appear ſurpriſing to the Gentlemen of the Faculty: On the 4th of February laſt, Mr Brouncker Thring, attorney at law, at Knock in Wiltſhire, was cut for the ſtone juſt as he was entering the 70th year of his age, and had 17 ſtones extracted from his bladder, nearly of an equal ſize, each meaſuring almoſt three inches round, and he is now perfectly recovered.

On Sunday ſe'nnight the wife of James M'Kay, a ſervant in the pariſh of Port, was delivered of three boys, who were baptized on Monday, and all like to do well. This is the third inſtance of three children at a birth in that pariſh in the ſpace of ten years.

On Thurſday the 1ſt current, the Prizes to the Students of the ETHICK, LOGICK, and HUMANITY CLASSES of Glaſgow College, was made in the Common-Hall, by the Principal and Profeſſors, in preſence of a numerous meeting of the Univerſity.

The Prizes of the ETHICK CLASS were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Latin Exercites on *Progreſs in Social Virtue*, to
Joſeph Jefferſon, Cumberland. | Lockhart Muirhead, Dyſart.

II. For the beſt Eſſays in Engliſh, on ſubjects in *Moral Philoſophy*, preſcribed during the ſeſſion, to
Joſeph Jefferſon, Cumberland. | Thomas Wilſon, Ireland
Lockhart Muirhead, Dyſart. | And. Crawford, New Cumnock.
James Whitehead, St Ninians.

The Prizes of the LOGICK CLASS were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Criticiſm on the firſt book of the *Eneid* of Virgil, to
Joſeph Jefferſon, Cumberland.

II. For the beſt Eſſays on *Literary Ambition*, to
Lockhart Muirhead, Dyſart. | Joſeph Jefferſon, Cumberland.

III. For the beſt *Analyſis* of a Literary Compoſition, to
Alexander Whitehead, St Ninians.

IV. For the beſt Specimens of Compoſition on various ſubjects of *Reaſoning* and *Taſte*, preſcribed during the ſeſſion, to

Firſt Diviſion.
William Eadie, Strathern. | Alex. Whitehead, St Ninnias.
George Storie, London. | John Smyly, Ireland.

Second Diviſion.
Nicol Brown, Glaſgow. | John Sommers, Hamilton.
Robert White, Galloway. | Samuel Gibſilan, Stirlingſhire.

Third Diviſion.
Archibald Millar, Glaſgow. | Richard Freehairn, Dumbarton.
William Erſkine, Strathern. | And. Monach, Kirkcudbright.
William M'Turk, Glaſgow.

The Prizes of the GREEK CLASS were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Critical Eſſay on the *Choephoræ* of Æſchylus, to
William Chrichton, Mr A. Northumberland.

II. For the beſt Engliſh *Tranſlation* of the ſame Tragedy, to
Archibald Millar, Glaſgow.

III. For the beſt Eſſay on the *Greek Pronouns*, to
Alexander Whitehead, St Ninians.

IV. For the beſt Eſſay on the *Greek Particles*, to
James Mitchell, Beith.

V. For excelling in the *Grammatical Competition*, to
Thomas Fleming, St Andrews.

VI. For *Exemplary Conduct* during the ſeſſion, to
John Glynn Wynn, N. Wales. | George Gordon, Glaſgow.
William Marſhall, Glaſgow.

The Prizes of the HUMANITY CLASS were adjudged,

I. For the beſt Eſſays on the *Domeſtic Manners* of the Romans, to
Robert Boſhane, Glaſgow. | James Mitchell, Beith.
George Munro, Glaſgow.

II. For the beſt *Tranſlation* from Latin into Engliſh, to
Archibald Millar, Glaſgow.

III. For the beſt *Tranſlation* from Engliſh into Latin, to
Laurence Millar, Strathern.

IV. For the beſt Latin *Verſes*, to
John Glynn Wynn, N. Wales. | James M'Turk, Glaſgow.

V. For excelling in a *Public Examination*, to
John Moodie, Ricartoun. | John Mitchell, Beith.

VI. For the beſt Specimens of *Elocution* in the delivery of Latin Speeches, to
John Glynn Wynn, N. Wales. | Samuel M'Call, Glaſgow.
William Erſkine, Strathern. | Samuel Hunter, Galloway.

VII. For *Exemplary Conduct*, to
Alex. Fulton, Renfrewſhire. | John How, Kilbarchan.
George Gordon, Glaſgow. | John Meek, Shotts.
James Munro, Glaſgow. | Robert Aitkin, Kilbarchan.
John Glynn Wynn, N. Wales. | Walter Tait, Glaſgow.
John Hedley, Weſtmoreland.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 3.

"Yeſterday, being the quarter aſſembly-day at the Tholſel, Alderman Thomas Green was elected Lord Mayor for the year enſuing, to commence the 30th of September next. At the ſame time, Benjamin Smith, and Alexander Kirkpatrick, Eſqrs. were elected Sheriffs.

"The Parliament of this kingdom, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 6th inſtant, is further prorogued to Tueſday the 8th of July next.

"It is now confidently talked of in the environs of the Caſtle, that Lord Temple is determined not to wait the arrival of his ſucceſſor, but will leave the kingdom immediately, delegating his power, as in former days, to Lords Juſtices.

"Doubts, well founded, are entertained, that the new Adminiſtration will not confirm the ſeveral arrangements lately made in the law-department of this kingdom."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 6.

"Some of Lord Northington's ſuite are already landed, and one gentleman belonging to them has actually taken poſſeſſion of a part of Captain Freemantle's apartments in the caſtle.

"Sunday the Peggy, Campbell, from Glaſgow, with ſugar; the Peggy, Watſon, and Lark, Howiſon, both from Greenock, with tobacco, arrived in this port."

BROWN EARTHEN WARE.

THE POTTERS of Preſtonpans and neighbourhood beg leave to inform their Cuſtomers and the Public, That, on account of the great riſe upon the materials made uſe of in the manufacturing of Brown Earthen Ware, they are under the diſagreeable neceſſity of RAISING THE PRICE OF THEIR GOODS, in order to enable them to continue their ware of the ſame good quality as formerly.

7th MAY, 1783.

To-Morrow will be publiſhed, by CHARLES ELLIOT,
Price, 2 s. 6 d. *in boards*,
VOLUME FOURTH
OF A COLLECTION OF THE MOST ESTEEMED
FARCES AND ENTERTAINMENTS,
Performed on the Britiſh Stage.

Of C. ELLIOT may be had,

The four Volumes neat in French marbled boards, at 10 s.; 12 s. neatly bound in calf; or 14 s. extra bound, and finely gulided; or any ſingle volume at 2 s. 6 d. in boards, or 3 s. bound.

A Liſt of the contents of all the four volumes, (which have been repeatedly adverti[illegible] in this paper) will be delivered *gratis* at the ſhops of all the Bookſellers.—Where may be had,

I. JUNIUS LETTERS, complete, with Dedication, Contents, Notes, Index, &c. price only 3 s. in boards.

II. The WHOLE WORKS OF JONATHAN SWIFT, D. D. and D. S. P. D. in eighteen large volumes 12mo, on a fine paper and new type, price only 2 l. 5 s. in boards, and 2 l. 14 s. bound.

N. B. This is eſteemed the moſt complete and beſt arranged edition extant, containing all Dr Hawkeſworth's Notes, and all the author's Poſthumous Letters of every kind, contained in the extenſive edition of 25 volumes 8vo, which ſells for 7 l. 10 s.

☞ In a few months, there will be an elegant Set of Plates, twenty-ſix in number, ready for the above work, engraved by Mr Andrew Bell. This elegant edition of Swift will then be ſold for 2 l. 14 s. the eighteen volumes in boards, and 3 l. 3 s. neatly bound in calf, or 3 l. 12 s. neatly bound and gilt; in the mean time, copies may be had at the old price, but none will be ſold afterwards without the plates.

PANTHEON.

UPON Thurſday laſt, the Queſtion, "Whether the *Town* or *Country* Lady is the fitteſt wife for the Country Gentleman?" was determined in favour of the latter, by a majority of *two* votes.

Thurſday next, the following Queſtion will be the ſubject of debate:
"—*Ought the Theatre to be* ENCOURAGED *as a* SCHOOL *of* VICE *and* FOLLY, *or* CONDEMNED *as a* SCHOOL *of* GALLANTRY *and* DISSIPATION?"

Tickets to be had at Mr SWAN's Shop, head of Carrubber's Cloſe, and of the members, as uſual.

MEMBERS *for the enſuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Preſbytery of Nairn.—The Reverend Mr Dunbar, Nairn, and the Reverend Mr Campbell, Arderſier, miniſters:—Bailay John Lothian Edinburgh, ruling elder.

SEQUESTRATIONS—John Carmichel in Mid-Third.
John Stewart vintner in Stirling.
William Andrew ſoapboiler in Fountainbridge.

ARRIVED AT *LEITH*, May 12. Star, Ritchie, from London, with goods. Concord, Whitehead, from Dantzig, with grain; Good Intent, Walker, from Lynn, with barley and peaſe; Exchange, Grayburn, from Hull, with oak timber; Mary, Number, from Yarmouth, with barley; Furnace, Walker, from Hull, with goods; Nelly, Setanders, from Alemouth, with oats; Sea Nymph, Ferguſon Wells, with barley; Martha, Farthing, from Blackney, with peaſe, &c. Succeſs, Ferrier, Glaſgow, with mahogany, &c. Lark, Ayrſome, from Whitby, with cheeſe and allum; Friendſhip, Watſon, from Hull, with goods.

ARRIVED AT *SEALOCK*, May 7. Suſan and Jean, Clark, from Perth, with wheat; Iſobel and Chriſtian, Patrick, from ditto, with ditto; Mally, Taylor, from Montroſe, with houſehold furniture, Peggy, Finlay, from Dundee, with flour.—9. Mercury, Kincaid, from Borrowſtounneſs, for Glaſgow, with ſundries.

SAILED, 9. Liberty, Dowſat, for Lynn, with coals; Succeſs, Ferrier, for Leith, with mahogany; Anna & Regina, for Norway, in baluſt; Two Brothers, Eynerſon, for ditto, with ditto; Roman Emperor, Hendrick, for Breman, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT *GREENOCK*, May 5. Curtis, Moriſon, from Briſtol with timber; Suſannah, Wilſon, from Liverpool, with goods.

SAILED, May 5. Carrier, M'Leith, for Barbadoes, with goods.—6. Crawford, Moriſon, for Dublin, with ditto.—7. James and John, Robb, for Dublin, with ditto.—8. Peggy, Campbell, for ditto, with ditto.

SUNDRY FORGERIES, A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM MOFFAT Grazier at Portſburgh, near Edinburgh, acquaints all whom it may concern, That ſince the failure of John Guild in Balquharn, and James Guild in Doll, near Stirling, his brother, different bills of the ſame date, tenor, and contents, ſaid to be drawn by them upon, and accepted by me, have been preſented for payment, to which my ſubſcription has been forged, whereby I am led to ſuppoſe that there may be other bills in the ſame predicament which have not yet come to my knowledge.——Therefore I judge it proper to inform the Public, That the only acceptances I am at preſent under to the ſaid John or James Guild are the following: viz. One to the ſaid John Guild, for 150 l. Sterling, dated 1ſt February laſt, payable three months after date; and another to him for 95 l. Sterling, dated 24th March laſt, payable three months after date; and to the ſaid James Guild one acceptance for 150 l. Sterling, dated 6th March laſt, payable 110 days after date.—And I declare any other bill or bills bearing my acceptance to the ſaid John or James Guild forged.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.

Not to be repeated.

To the diſcharged Non-commiſſioned Officers, Gunners, and Matroſſes of the

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to grant his moſt gracious permiſſion, that ſuch men as have been diſcharged from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and who ſhall be deſirous of entering into the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, ſhall be received into the Third Battalion of ſaid Regiment, until the departure of the ſhips for India in September; and they will be entitled to an immediate bounty of one guine each man; and to be paid the farther ſum of ſix guineas to the Non-commiſſioned officers, and five guineas to the privates, on their embarkation. They are to engage to ſerve five years, and then to get their paſſage home, free of all expence whatever, unleſs they chooſe to reinliſt for a farther term of years, in which caſe, they will be entitled to another bounty.—They will alſo be entitled to a penſion for life, on the Company's military fund, if invalided. For farther particulars of which, and the different pay allowed in cantoonments, or in the field, apply to the Commanding Officer of Artillery at Perth, or to the Captain commanding in the Battery near Leith, where the propoſals may be ſeen. The contract lies with the Commanding Officer at Perth, who will pay the bounty of One Guinea to every man upon his ſigning the ſame, and who will make a reaſonable allowance to thoſe that come from diſtant parts of North Britain. They will be indulged with leave of abſence to ſee their friends before they leave England, and they will enter into the ſame pay they received when diſcharged.

To the CURIOUS in MECHANICS.

To be SOLD,

A VERY CURIOUS ORGAN-CLOCK, being the firſt ever made in Scotland, which plays a tune every two hours. The barrel it has at preſent conſiſts of twelve different tunes, and more may be made if required.—To be ſeen at any time, at Mr Ruſſel's, watchmaker, Falkirk, to whom propoſals from intending purchaſers may be made.

He likewiſe makes and repairs Muſical Clocks, Organs, &c.; alſo makes Portable Jacks of a new conſtruction, Barometers, Thermometers, and every kind of machinery in the watch and clock branch.

By a long courſe of ſtudy and practice having brought his Organ Clock to the utmoſt perfection, Mr Ruſſel humbly begs leave to ſolicit the patronage and encouragement of the public, and all favours will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by auction upon Thurſday the 22d day of May current, the whole FURNITURE in the houſe, No. 14. on the weſt ſide of St Andrew's Square, which is almoſt as good as new, having been bought in within theſe two years, and kept in good order.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is ſold off.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL the CREDITORS of WILLIAM WEIR of South Cumberhead, who have not lodged their grounds of debt in the proceſs of ſequeſtration and diſtribution, with oaths on the verity thereof, are hereby deſired to lodge the ſame in the hands of JOHN CLERKSON, the truſtee upon the heritable eſtate, betwixt and the 30th day of May, that a ſcheme of diviſion may be made up, and the price of Weir's lands paid againſt the 12th of June next, with certification, if they fail to lodge, they will be cut out of any ſhare of the proceeds of the heritable eſtate.

SALE of LANDS in LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, by authority of a decree of the Court of Seſſion, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of MILTON, with the Teinds, and Salmon Fiſhing on Clyde, which belonged to the deceaſed Major Martin White of Milton, lying in the pariſh of Carluke and ſhire of Lanark, held few of a ſubject, for payment of 16 s. Sterling, with a duplicate thereof at the entry of every heir and ſingular ſucceſſor. The proven rental of theſe lands is 400 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling, free of feu-duty, miniſters ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſters ſalary, kain, and carriages not rentalled; and they are rated in the teind-books at 534 l. Scots valued rent.

The barony conſiſts of 720 Engliſh acres or thereby of land and woods, moſtly incloſed, whereupon there are many young thriving plantations not valued. The Moins, conſiſting of 30 acres or thereby, near the houſe, is not in leaſe. The manſion-houſe and offices are large and commodious, which, with the policy, are delightfully ſituated on a peninſula of the Clyde, having a view of that river from all quarters, and are ſurrounded by extenſive orchards and woodlands. There are coal, lime, and free-ſtone quarries on the lands.

The lands will be ſhewn by John Laurie overſeer at Milton; and the title-deeds, which are clear, the rental, and conditions of roup, with a plan of the whole eſtate, may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

By Authority of the Honourable the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy:

To be SOLD by public auction, on Tueſday the 20th May 1783, and to continue every day till all is ſold off, within his Majeſty's Naval Store-yard at Leith,

A Very large aſſortment of all kinds of NAVAL STORES, conſiſting of Sails, Cables, Hawſers, Coils of Ropes of all ſizes, Hammocks, Bedding, Canvas, Nails, Leather, Oars, Tar, Oak and Elm Plank, Deals, and many other articles. Printed liſts whereof will be ready to be delivered on Saturday the 10th current; and further information to be had by applying to John Thomſon, his Majeſty's naval ſtore-keeper at Leith.

The roup to commence each day preciſely at ten o'clock.

The above are all new, and of the very beſt qualities; and being now divided into proper lots for ſale, agreeable to the printed liſts, any perſon may have an opportunity of ſeeing the ſame any day after to-morrow the 8th, previous to the ſale, from ten to two o'clock.

And as a depoſit of 25 l. per cent. is to be made by the purchaſers, all perſons who attend the ſale are to take notice thereof, and come prepared accordingly; and unleſs they ſhall be paid for and taken away by the end of thirty days, the depoſit will be forfeited, and become the property of the Crown.

LEITH, 7th May 1783.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SUBJECTS IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 14th day of May 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

I. That DWELLING-HOUSE in that ſtone tenement of land at the back of the Weigh-houſe, being the top ſtorey and garret, conſiſting of three rooms, two garret rooms, lumber garret, kitchen, and coal-houſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander M'Pherſon writer, at the yearly of 9 l.; to be ſet up at 70 l.

II. That DWELLING-HOUSE entering by the ſcale ſtair at the firſt turn of the Weſt Bow, and by the Stinking Cloſe, conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, and cellars, in the fore court, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Cunninghame painter, with a large area or piece of ground to the ſouth of ſaid houſe; alſo a callander houſe, poſſeſſed by Samuel Morton; ſtable poſſeſſed by Mr Roſs Advocate; and large old houſe at the bottom of ſaid area, poſſeſſed by James Thomſon founder, entering by the Stinking Cloſe; the whole very fit for a wright or ſlater's yard, or for building thereon; the rental whereof is 17 l. 5 s.; to be ſet up at 100 l.

III. That DWELLING-HOUSE and BACK COURT, entering from the ſaid ſcale ſtairs, conſiſting of five rooms, kitchen, and cloſet, with a back court and cellar, preſently poſſeſſed by James Welſh jeweller, at the rent of 8 l.; to be ſet up at 80 l.

IV. That DWELLING-HOUSE entering both from the ſaid ſcale ſtair, and by the Stinking Cloſe, conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, coal-houſe, cloſet, and two cellars below the ſame, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Ker; with the large area and old houſe at the bottom thereof, preſently poſſeſſed as a ſlate yard by John Ritchie ſlater, and compting-houſe at the entry to ſaid ſlate yard, poſſeſſed by Preſton tailor. The whole area is well incloſed, and very fit for a wright or ſlate yard. The yearly rent of the whole is 10 l. 17 s. 6 d.; to be ſet up at 100 l.

V. That TENEMENT of LAND at the head of Douglas's Cloſe, Cowgate-head, preſently poſſeſſed by John Fowler; and ſtables in ſaid cloſe, poſſeſſed by Peter Ewart and James Macnaughton, at the rent of 9 l. 10 s. to be ſet up at 50 l.

VI. That DWELLING-HOUSE in the middle of the Old Aſſembly Cloſe, entering from the ſecond court, being the top ſtorey, conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, pantry, and cloſets, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Wilkie, at the rent of 7 l.; to be ſet up at 50 l.

VII. That TENEMENT of LAND fronting the Cowgate, over the foot of Old Aſſembly Cloſe, and entering by the turnpike from the ſtreet, and by the firſt turnpike within the cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by ——Sutherland, and others, at the rent of 23 l. 10 s.; to be ſet up at 100 l.

VIII. Theſe THREE TENEMENTS of LAND, lying on the weſt ſide of the Old Aſſembly Cloſe, the one entering by the firſt turnpike, the ſecond by a ſtair from the cloſe, and the third from the firſt court, poſſeſſed by a great number of ſmall tenants, who pay about 25 l. 10 s.; to be ſet up at 60 l.

Mr Miller has a tack of the two laſt lots, which ſubſiſts for two years after whitſunday next.

The articles of ſale, and progreſs of writs, to be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE.

TO be SOLD, the Eſtate of DUNTROON and OIB, in Argyleſhire. The preſent free rent is upwards of 860 l. The Lands are moſtly out of leaſe; the longeſt of thoſe current do not exceed ſix years from Whitſunday 1783. In this rent are included, at reaſonable converſions, 136 bolls oat meal, and 76 bolls barley, with ſundry kain and caſualities, optional to the proprietor to exact in kind or fixed converted prices, and which the tenants have paid in money for years paſt. The tenants are all thriving, and pay their rents punctually; and their houſes are all in good repair.

Theſe Lands are conveniently ſituated for markets, on the arms of the ſea called Loch Crinan and Loch Sween, and within four miles of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbelton, whence (at Lochgilphead) there ſtrikes off an excellent carriage-road, paſſing through the eſtate to the Manſion-houſe of Duntroon (on the lands of Ardechaſſle). This Houſe and Offices are commodious, and in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated cloſe to the ſea, and upon a promontory jutting into Loch Crinan, with an orchard well ſtored with fruit-trees.

The whole of the eſtate is of an excellent quality and ſoil, both for graſs and corn, of great extent, and ſufficiently incloſed, and partly ſubdivided, and capable of conſiderable improvement, and riſe of rent, the climate being early, from the favourable expoſure and dry warm ſituation of the lands, lying upon limeſtone, and abounding with turf. The valuable flat and ſea-marſh of Crinan and Cuilchruick, conſiſting of more than 2000 acres, is moſtly well adapted for the plough.

There is a very valuable natural wood upon the eſtate, which was cut a few years ago, and brought 1000 l. Upwards of 4000 oak ſtandards (ſome of a conſiderable ſize) and ſome hagge, were then reſerved. And the wood having been thoroughly fenced, and well taken care of, is now in a very thriving ſtate. There are alſo conſiderable plantations of thriving wood of different kinds upon the lands of Ardechaſſle and Tilliger; ſo that altogether a more complete property for its extent, ſeldom appears in the market. It holds of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

The whole will be ſold together or ſeparately. If in lots the following are propoſed.

I. The Lands of Ardechaſſle, Tilliger, Crinan, Eaſt Ardephuire, Weſt Ardephuire, Braimport and the acres annexed, with the ſalmon-fiſhings of the water of Add. Rent about L. 375

II. The Lands of Cuilcruick (having a moſt elegant ſituation for a manſion-houſe), Ballighonn, Arnachroam, and Ardachive, with the other acres annexed, the Mill of Slockvulline, and Feu-duties payable out of the eſtates of Poltalloch, Iſlandree, and Glencharn. Rent about L. 266

III. The Lands of Oib-More, Garr-Oib, and Kilmorie, with the acres annexed, and Mill of Koylziber. Rent about L. 163

IV. The Lands of Laggan, with the Pendicle of Laggantuarie. Rent about L. 56

L. 860

The title-deeds are clear, and with the tacks, are in the hands of John Moir writer to the ſignet, who, and Duncan Campbell writer at Inverary, will inform as to other particulars. John Campbell ſchoolmaſter at Duntroon, will ſhow that eſtate, and John Campbell at Tayloch will ſhow the eſtate of Oib.

ARMY, NAVY, and MARINE AGENCY.

MR ALEXANDER SHAW, late a Captain in the 60th Regiment, above twenty years ſtanding in the Army, takes this earlieſt opportunity which his ſituation has permitted, of offering his friends in the army and marine corps, and the profeſſion in general, his ſervices as an Agent, for half pay or otherwiſe, as Gentlemen may be pleaſed to employ him. He therefore intreats the countenance and ſupport of his friends in his undertaking; aſſuring all ſuch as may have the goodneſs to favour him with their buſineſs, that his utmoſt endeavours ſhall be faithfully exerted to give them every poſſible ſatisfaction in any manner of buſineſs they may have to tranſact in London.

All letters directed to Mr Shaw, or perſonal application made to him at his houſe, Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand, or Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Cockſpur-ſtreet, ſhall be moſt punctually attended to.

TO COVER this ſeaſon, at Pinkie Inn, near Muſſelburgh, at Two Guineas and Half a Crown to Gentlemen, and One Guinea to a Shilling to Farmers,

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and maſter of any weight.—Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a ſnap mare; and is thought by judges to be one of the ſtrongeſt thorough-bred horſes in Britain.

Graſs for Mares.

For TOBAGO,

THE MARGARET,

A fine New Ship,

To ſail from Greenock in ten days, remarkably well fitted for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to A. Houlton and Company, Glaſgow, or Meſſrs Gordon and Miller, Greenock.

For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,

(About 300 tons burden)

Captain JOHN GRINDLAY,

Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 15th of May.

For freight or paſſage, apply to John Dugid, Glaſgow, or Meſſrs Anderſon, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

GLASGOW, 16th April 1783.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the pariſh of Preſtonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next, the Houſe, Pigeon-houſe, and Offices of BANKTON, with ſeveral Graſs Inclоſures, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Erſkine of Cambo. The Houſe is large, well-diſpoſed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleaſantly ſituated in Eaſt Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal, and two market towns, and within ſeven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extenſive and agreeable proſpects, and is well ſupplied with water, from two excellent ſprings.

Any perſon inclining to treat for a ſet may apply to John Buchan writer to the ſignet, James's Court. And the houſe may be ſeen any week day, between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

A Stage-coach goes every day to and from Edinburgh to Preſtonpans, which is within half a mile of the houſe.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertiſed or in ſingle farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Ruſſell, jun. clerk to the ſigne, Edinburgh.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th of Auguſt 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheſtle, Carnbanmore, Weſter Carnbane, Eaſter and Weſter Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruſkirk, Laganachie, Shiloch and Craiginie, Camuſvrackan, three fifths of Eaſter Aird, Delicaſes, Daelhierlich, Caſhlie and Camuſlay, with the grazings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary) is 390 l. 15 s. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upſet price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchaſe, 13,587 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

The articles of ſale and title deeds may be ſeen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of ſeſſion.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forreſter at Cheſtle, will ſhow the grounds.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Sorneſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortneſs of Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, and reloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt two of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymiſt in Oxford Street, Verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inſcription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulneſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, even in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, being ſpurious.

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